

By Authority.



Receipts and Expenditures Hawaiian Treasury for Three Months Ending September 30th, 1887.

Treasury Balance July 1st.....	\$116,044 61
RECEIPTS.	
From Fines, Penalties and Costs.....	\$5,954 48
From Interior Department.....	150 00
From Land Sales, etc.....	85,463 78
From Customs Receipts.....	156,971 69
From Interior Taxes.....	8,410 25
From Gov't Realizations.....	3,250 70
From Postal Savings Bank.....	10,980 30
From Revenue Stamps.....	3,416 00
From Loan Fund (Bonds issued at par).....	128,200 00
From Chinese Passports.....	400 00
From Special Deposits.....	25,000 00
From Brands.....	7 00
	\$42,108 30
	\$568,152 94

EXPENDITURES.	
Civil List.....	\$17,043 00
Permanent Settlements.....	1,548 00
Secretary Privy Council.....	150 00
Judiciary.....	36,075 00
Foreign Affairs.....	29,785 17
Attorney-General.....	33,354 67
Finance.....	60,875 16
Education.....	18,049 02
Board of Health.....	39,641 88
Interior.....	57,297 14
	\$504,221 54
Balance Cash in Treasury.....	\$61,931 40
	\$568,152 94

CIVIL LIST.	
Salaries and Household Expenses.....	\$17,043 00
Permanent Settlements.....	1,548 00
Secretary Privy Council.....	150 00

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.	
Purchase Law Books.....	\$200 00
Translating and Printing and Compiling Laws and Reports.....	1,900 00
Expenses Supreme Court.....	1,000 00
Expenses Circuit Courts.....	800 00
Stationery and Incidentals.....	800 00
	\$3,800 00

DEPARTMENT FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	
Salaries.....	\$1,735 85
National Museum.....	139 50
Expenses Foreign Missions.....	7,063 64
Expenses Foreign Agents.....	146 50
Band, Flags and Salaries.....	2,288 80
King's Guards.....	9,554 35
Incidentals.....	170 14
Aid to Volunteer Companies.....	1,979 75
Military and Naval Orphanage.....	1,541 00
Education youths abroad.....	4,134 64
Military Engineers.....	100 00
	\$29,785 17

DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Salaries.....	\$6,225 00
Police of Oahu.....	13,234 14
Police of Maui.....	3,548 50
Police of Hawaii.....	7,431 70
Police of Kauai.....	2,545 25
Incidentals, Civil and Criminal.....	287 58
Coroners Inquest.....	81 50
	\$35,954 67

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.	
Salaries, including Customs House.....	\$14,625 00
Incidentals.....	1,273 02
Custom House Boat.....	2,138 90
Custom House Guards.....	2,138 90
Incidentals Customs House.....	200 54
Pay of Tax Assessors, 1886.....	1,292 70
Pay of Tax Collectors, 1886.....	556 63
Bonds Recalled and Cancelled.....	29,000 00
Subsidy to Ocean Liners.....	2,000 00
Interest on National Debt.....	12,294 86
National Debt Sinking Fund.....	1,100 00
Road Damage, to Kala.....	100 00
	\$60,875 16

BOARD OF EDUCATION.	
Salaries.....	\$1,578 75
Hawaiian, English and Common Schools.....	12,853 50
Professor of Chemistry.....	300 00
Stationery and Incidentals.....	115 39
Printing Hawaiian Dictionary.....	100 00
Reformatory School.....	1,125 10
Building and Repair of School Houses.....	2,096 00
School Furniture.....	96 00
Scholarship, Oahu College.....	96 00
	\$18,949 02

BOARD OF HEALTH.	
Salary of Secretary.....	\$400 00
Government Physicians.....	7,538 30
Appropriated for S. H. Messing.....	150 00
Gov't Expenses Board of Health.....	2,354 39
Building and Maintaining Hospitals.....	5,000 00
Repairs and Care of Quarantine.....	728 00
Deper Settlement.....	13,751 92
Physicians at Deper Settlement.....	6,479 98
Medicines.....	2,444 27
Rapahang Home.....	197 50
	\$39,641 88

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.	
Salaries.....	\$42,226 95
Expenses Bureau of Surveying.....	5,121 83
Incidentals.....	435 01
Repairs and additions to Water Works.....	12,103 04
Running expenses Water Works.....	1,163 72
Incidentals Immigration.....	354 50
Honolulu Fire Department.....	10,980 30
Board of Geology.....	300 00
Roads and Bridges of the Kingdom.....	99,070 12
Road Damages.....	36,999 50
Road Tax unexpended.....	10,675 52
Lighting City with Gas.....	5,984 52
Support of Prisoners.....	7,381 97
Hospital Fund, estimated.....	6,275 85
Encouragement of Culture of Cinchona to Purvis.....	500 00
Encouragement of Culture of Kaula.....	542 00
Expenses of Legislature of 1886.....	185 50
Repairs Court House Hilo.....	6 00
Repairs of Land Office.....	30 00
Incidentals Governor's Office.....	29 00
Road Tax Estimated.....	7,856 02
Makiki Land Claims.....	11,250 00
Repairs of Customs House.....	275 35
Guards to Gov't Buildings.....	1,941 00
Physicians and Maintenance of Jail.....	2,731 22
Encouragement of Immigration.....	1,294 15
Doctor and Agent of Health.....	399 39
Purchase of Government Steam Vessel.....	2,000 00
Government Printing Office.....	1,066 80
Clerks of Post Office.....	1,637 92
Hunting Expenses Government Vessel.....	4,492 67
Maintenance Lumber Station Quarantine Place for Asiatic Males.....	359 00
Repairs and Furniture.....	352 00
Palace.....	773 05
Pay of Road Supervisors.....	1,891 20
Travelling Expenses Public Works.....	2 00
Dredging Honolulu Harbor.....	3,398 49
New Wharves and Repairs.....	2,984 54
Wharf at Waianae, Kauai.....	15 89
Purchase of New Books for Library.....	300 00
Pay of Postman.....	2,079 44
Pay of Mail Carriers.....	2,739 48
Incidentals Post Office.....	1,427 62
Sundry Rents.....	668 68
Lighting Streets throughout the Kingdom.....	558 20
Books and Stationery for Registrar of Conveyances.....	111 00
New Police Court Building.....	128 53
Palace Stables.....	1,352 02
New Light House, Makana.....	491 34
Running Expenses Steam Tugs.....	4,690 40
Repairs and Running Expenses Light Houses.....	1,292 09
Anchor and Buoys.....	128 53
Repairs of Gov't Buildings.....	735 41
Maintenance of Naries.....	2,296 45
Emma Square.....	86 00
Thomas Square.....	149 72
Expense of Election.....	2,500 41
	\$277,297 14
	\$504,221 54

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Finance.
Treasury Office, September 30, 1887.

Mr. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and

Water Rights for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii. The Board now consists as follows:

E. C. Bond,
S. Lakalo,
G. H. Williams.
L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Oct 17, 1887. 1189 31

The following persons have been Commissioned as Tax Collectors for 1887:

HAWAII.
Hilo..... Daniel Porter
Puna..... J. M. Kauria
Kaua..... J. H. Martin
North Kohala..... J. W. Kaulamoku
South Kohala..... J. P. Stead
South Kohala..... J. Stuppelken
Hamakua..... R. A. Lyman
MAUI.
Lahaina..... Kila Nabakia
Waikaloa..... J. G. Treadway
Makawala..... Chas. Gopp
Hana..... J. P. Syva
Molokai and Lanai..... D. Kalamakani
KAUAI.
Hanalei..... John Kakaia
Waialua..... S. Kauria
Koloa..... B. Oheia
Lihue..... S. R. Hapuku
Waimea..... R. Kapaolani
Niihau..... G. W. Maitani
OAHU.
Honolulu..... Geo. H. Luce
Ewa and Waiwae..... J. D. Holt
Koolaula..... J. Paikialani
Waialua..... J. Amara
Koolau..... James Mersberg
W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Finance.
1189 21-450 81

PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the terms of ARTICLE 80 of the CONSTITUTION of the Kingdom, and in pursuance of the powers vested in the CABINET by said ARTICLE.

The Legislature of the Kingdom

is hereby called to assemble in extraordinary Session at the LEGISLATIVE HALL, ALIOLANI HALL, Honolulu, for the despatch of public business, at 12 o'clock noon.

On Thursday, the 3d Day of Nov.,

A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Seven.

Aliolani Hall, Sept. 27, 1887.

(Signed) W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Finance.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

GODFREY BROWN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CLARENCE W. ASHFORD,
Attorney General.

For Sale.

The Hawaiian Bark KAIMILOA, with auxiliary steam power, as she now lies in the harbor. The vessel is in first-class order and repair. Particulars concerning the machinery and outfit can be obtained at the Interior Department.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, Oct. 13, 1887. 62 1188 41

A. D. LOEBENSTEIN has this day been appointed Agent to Grant Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Hilo, Hawaii.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 24, 1887. 1189 31

W. B. KEANE has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waialua, Island of Maui, in place of J. Nakookoo, resigned. The Board now consists as follows:

Eugene Bai,
J. Hapilo,
W. B. Keane.
L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Oct. 18, 1887. 1189 31

The following persons have this day been appointed Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses for the following Districts:

D. Kahanuella for Lahaina, Maui.
M. Beniamina for Hamakua, Hawaii.
J. N. Hana for Hamakua, Hawaii.
Kaleo for Hamakua, Hawaii.
Emile de Hasno for N. Kohala, Hawaii.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 20, 1887. 1189 31

Mr. W. D. ALAPAI has this day been appointed Agent to Perform Marriage Ceremony for the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 11, 1887. 1188 31

Messrs. JAMES KAAL and CHARLES STILLMAN have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

The Board now consists as follows:

Kamahu,
Jas. Kaal,
Chas. Stillman.
LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 10, 1887. 1187 31

ALLAN R. ROWAT, Esq. has this day been appointed Executive Inspector of Animals for the Island of Oahu, and Government Veterinary Surgeon for the Kingdom.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 5, 1887. 1187 31

Mr. D. MALO has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu. The Board now consists as follows:

J. W. Hapilo,
J. W. Opuni,
David Malo.
LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 6, 1887. 1187 31

Messrs. M. ROSE and R. MAKALAPUA have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of Koolau, Island of Oahu. The Board now consists as follows:

G. Barenaba,
M. Rose,
R. Makalapa.
LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 6, 1887. 1187 31

Mr. E. KAHALOE has this day been appointed Agent to Take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Hilo, Hawaii.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 6, 1887. 1187 31

There is selfishness even in gratitude when it is too profuse; to be over-thankful for one favor is in effect to lay out for another.

Hawaiian Gazette.

EST. 1838 IN PRINCE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1887.

It is scarcely likely that twenty-four Nobles and twenty-four Representatives will see eye to eye with every item of the Ministry's policy upon any great question. Equally improbable is it that the forty-eight elected members of the Legislature will always be ready with a unanimous "aye" to the department measures of any one Minister, either in block or in detail. There will, besides, be many proposed measures emanating from individual Ministers and private members of the Assembly which will divide it in as many different ways, if the Legislature will be as independent as should be expected. Yet it is difficult to see a necessity why any of these almost inevitable contingencies should be the occasion for the crystallizing of an Opposition party in the Assembly. To make organized opposition to the Government or to the Reform party a foregone conclusion is to reduce the Legislature to the dignity of a village debating society. The contingencies of strict party warfare do not essentially constitute the palladium of liberty. There are pretty well regulated systems of municipal government, for instance, where party lines are unknown as a general thing. It is not impossible to suppose a condition of things in this country, wherein independence would diminish in the Legislature in proportion as partisanship increased. Past sessions of the Hawaiian Legislature, even under the anomalous condition of things then obtaining, sometimes yielded the best work when there were temporary truces to party, Government supporters and opponents deliberating amicably together upon details of measures mutually agreed to be required in the common interests of the people. Having said so much, we do not mean to affirm that cause may not arise for the formation of an Opposition party on principle before the extraordinary session, or, if not that, before the regular session has run its course. Yet it is time enough to advocate the necessity of party opposition when the Ministry, individually or collectively, show that they are unfit for their positions. This will only be the case when, in matters of broad national policy and in details of department administration, their measures are found wrong in principle or, as a rule, faulty in scope and substance. Every patriotic mind will hope that the initial Ministry of the Reform regime may commend itself to the conscientious and harmonious endorsement of the Legislature as a whole. The formation of personal followings, place seeking factions, Tory, Liberal, Radical, Right, Left or Center parties, on no other basis than an abstract theory that partisan divisions are necessary to the success of representative institutions, would be a miserable beginning for a Legislature elected entirely on a platform of the common welfare of the whole people. A contrary doctrine carries with it the suspicion of being inspired by unscrupulous politicians who perceive a dim chance of preferment in turmoil, intrigue and disruption amongst a body elected by the people to make laws according to well-defined principles.

The criticisms of the *Bulletin's* financial oracle upon the last quarterly statement of the Hawaiian Treasury are somewhat more moderate in tone than former articles upon Government finances which have appeared in the same sheet. The general spirit and evident purpose, however, have undergone no change. The same desire to cast discredit upon the present administration, and the same willingness to resort to quibbling and misrepresentation for the purpose of creating a false impression are quite as clearly, even though somewhat less conspicuously manifested. The remarks concerning the Postal Savings Bank receipts will furnish a very good illustration of this critic's method; a method, than which, nothing could be more sophistical and unfair. He says, "The Government insists upon treating the Postal Savings Bank fund as ordinary revenue," and there is no evidence that they now so regard it or ever did. The assertion of the *Bulletin's* correspondent is a pure invention and has absolutely no foundation. Neither the members of the Government nor any one else who knows anything about either business or book-keeping would think of denying that the money deposited in the Postal Savings Bank is substantially a loan made to the Government, and therefore a debt due by the Government; it is immaterial what it professes to be and what the law requires, a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the three months ending September 30, 1887. It is simply a cash balance sheet. In this statement, the receipts of the Postal Savings Bank appear in the

only way they well could appear, viz., as cash received. How else would our critic have it? They were cash and they were received, and the fact that the money constitutes a loan which will have sometime to be repaid in no way changes the situation. There has been no attempt on the part of the Government to lump this item in with other receipts, to cover it up under the head of Government realizations, or anything of that kind. It is stated plainly in the account for just what it is, and there is no concealment or equivocation about the matter. The assertion about the Government treating this fund as "ordinary revenue" is logged in and used by the *Bulletin's* correspondent without any justification or relevancy. There are other assertions and insinuations in the article in question which invite discussion and exposure, but the above will serve to show the readers of the *Gazette* the kind of rubbish which is being put forward by the "outs" as information on the subject of Government finance.

Information and discussion of new enterprises must precede action, but facts and argument together will not make progress if piled up as high as the moon. Enterprise, such as has produced the remarkable development of America, consists in knowing, seeing and acting upon a good thing without unnecessary waste of time. That is the spirit that is required to give the Hawaiian Islands a fresh start in material progress. If it is feasible to reclaim large tracts of land now lying desert the greater part of the year, for settlement by an industrious population, withal at a profit to the capitalists who undertake the projects, then the most direct steps for ascertaining the practicability of such enterprises should be taken promptly. Certain it is that if nothing be ventured nothing may be won, and the preliminary expense of having experienced men examine and report upon lands offered for colonization would not be very great. Capitalists cannot be expected to make investments blindly, but when it is within their power it is purely their interest to investigate a scheme for themselves. The promoter of the Oahu colonization scheme, who is now trying to float it in London, obtained a large amount of information, much of it being gathered by disinterested experts both in engineering and agriculture. There is no estimating the benefit to the whole community which would follow the success of this scheme. It would therefore seem to be worth while, in case Mr. Dillingham returns home disappointed, for some of our solid men to take a practical look into his scheme. Perhaps on doing so they might see fit to adopt it either as a whole or with modifications.

A WHILE ago some encouraging words on the business situation, which appeared in this paper, were pounced upon by the malcontents as evincing a disposition to create a fictitious feeling of hope and confidence in the Reform administration. Their exhibition of petty political soreness over the downfall of their friends made the bears only ridiculous. Croaking is one of the poorest ways in the world to make times better, as it is one of the best means available for choking out whatever life there may be in a dull community. The professional croaker always looks on the worst side of things, besides borrowing evil before the day comes. If there is any activity in any department of business, he says that it is only illusory and besides will not last long, then—a reign of decay and despair. Times in Hawaii at present, although not so brisk or full of profit to all interests as at a former period, are not so bad as they might be, nor are the prospects so dark as to warrant the cherishing of despondent views. The low price of sugar which has ruled for some years caused from the beginning of the fall a contraction of business, but the decline has been so gradual, even if almost unintermittently steady, that on reaching bedrock every interest in the country was found to have been let down, along with the market, so easily as to reach the lowest level arrived at without having passed at any time through anything like a panic. Considering the very material reduction in the price of our chief staple from first to last, the rarity of heavy failures has been something very remarkable. While this is not, perhaps, entirely attributable to the profitable nature of local business, but to be partly accounted for by wealthy foreign connections of many of the large houses, still the fact that there have been very few instances of staves being drawn from the country would indicate that a hopeful feeling dominated the commercial community throughout. Regarding the sugar industry itself, the depression of the market has not been an unmixed evil. Our planters have covered themselves with credit before their class the world over, by the readiness with which they adopted measures for wresting a profit out of the product at the lowest prices. Failing labor as cheap as some sugar countries could obtain, they set about improving methods of cultivation and manufacture, with the result that in both respects they now lead the sugar world. As they do not admit that the highest point has yet been reached in economical production, the probability is that prices must decline a few points more before the industry will be killed in Hawaii. Judications are that the market will not go lower just now, and as there is a profit on our sugar, in the present condition of the industry, every new improvement and fresh economy will add to the wealth of the country. Besides the assurance

of continued stability in our main industry, there are elements of encouragement looming up in the matters of colonization and diversified industries. Moreover, there is every reasonable ground of confidence that the administration of public affairs has entered upon an era of vast improvement, which is one of the most cheerful aspects in considering the business situation.

LAST week's mail brought much interesting news from abroad, a goodly portion of which is summarized elsewhere. A triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, for preserving the peace of Europe, has changed the political situation and caused something like consternation in Russia. On top of this setback to Russia's dependence upon German support, or at least non-intervention in her plans, is Turkey's apparent disregard of Russian views regarding the Bulgarian question. Ireland is "getting no better fast" under coercion, but the suppression of liberties in that island will probably be of ultimate good service in causing practical sympathy for its people among the English electorate. An item not overtaken in our summary is that trials under the Coercion Act for unlawful publications have been suspended, owing to the Court in Dublin dismissing the charge against Mayor Sullivan in that regard. The Crown appealed against the decision to the Superior Court. President Cleveland is on his Western and Southern tour, receiving ovations at every halting place. It is probably in part a scheme for booming his renomination. Chauncey M. Depew has spoken strongly in favor of Blaine as the Republican nominee. Sherman is to have an organ in his interest in New York. San Francisco is agitated over the high-banded practices under Boss Chris. Buckley. One of the latest triumphs of the reputable crew is in getting D. J. Creighton away after conviction as a "jury fixer," but the incident only adds fuel to the flame of popular indignation. A revival of the committee of safety from the pioneer days is openly suggested as a necessary remedy for the overwhelming official corruption in that city. Two noted musicians have died, and Jenny Lind, the "Swedish nightingale," is only given a few weeks to live. The Prince Imperial of Germany is attacked anew with cancer in the throat, and his end is considered only a matter of days. There is no later news from Samoa, except an unconfirmed report that the deposed King Malietoa was captured and taken on board a German war vessel to be executed. An English merchant of Samoa, named Marr, who went up on the last steamer, gave an account of indignities to Americans by the German forces, which has been telegraphed all over the Union. Malietoa was down on the water front diving for fish for his dinner the morning of the day that he was proclaimed King. Having caught two or three he went into Marr's house, clad only in two handkerchiefs and a begonia garland. The owner was just considering whether to turn him out, when the soldiers hustled him away to the throne.

In to-day's issue appears the quarterly statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government. The term corresponds to the time the present Ministry has been in office. Therefore, a large proportion of the expenditures represents not present policy but the lag end of "the late misgovernment." A "reformed" feature of the statement, as compared with the exhibits to which the country has been treated in times past, consists in the elaborate details of expenditures. The people are accorded the right, hitherto in large measure denied them, of being informed "how the money goes." This acknowledgment of the Ministry's simple performance of duty will probably, by malcontent commentators, be described as "going into ecstasies." Let them be humored with the fiction, yet say if it is not a matter of congratulation, not that responsible Ministers should do their manifest duty, but that there is a Ministry existing under conditions making duty toward the taxpayers a prime obligation. There are items of receipts and expenditures which have already been subjects of discussion. Receipts from the Postal Savings Bank and the Loan have been attacked as sources of revenue irregularly drawn upon, but the points raised in these respects have been dropped by the critics. The latter were shown to be wrong, not only in their theories of national finance but in some of their assertions of fact as well. Payment of the Makiki claims was also criticized although the Ministry had the Supreme Court judgment for their legality and besides threw itself in advance upon the sense of justice of the Legislature. Taking the balances of the beginning and the end of the quarter, the loan from the Savings Bank and from the public under the Loan Act, the taxes received in advance and the liquidation of bonded debt, all into account, it will be found that the net addition to the debt of the country for the quarter is in round numbers something over \$200,000. For this increase of national debt the present Ministry is not responsible, having with the necessity of providing for the public services of the quarter encountered, on accession to office, a treasury exhausted by the extravagance of the previous administration, besides heavy outstanding obligations. With unnecessary and foolish expenses put an end to, as the Legislature will undoubtedly support the Ministry in doing, there is no reason why this lost ground should not be soon overtaken, besides bringing ordinary expenditures with-

in ordinary receipts. To this end the estimates for the period intervening till the regular session in April should be framed, and on no other basis adopted by the special session of the Legislature now at hand. Let the country keep within its means so far as all ordinary services are concerned. Then it will be in a position, if opportunities should arise making such clearly the course of wisdom, to obtain means on the most advantageous terms for promoting large measures of internal development, reasonably assuring manifold returns both in national wealth and sources of revenue.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The planters are unanimous against the opium license.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* maintains that the Monroe doctrine applies exclusively to the Western Hemisphere and has no bearing upon affairs in Oceania.

An item of news by way of the Colonies is that the London *Times* advocates an imperial colonial subsidy of £60,000 for the purpose of establishing a monthly steam service between China and the Australian Colonies via Vancouver.